

...and spirit operating through all the
...of society. In presence of this
...ance, moral fitness, natural justice
...and social feeling are all annihilated.
From the august tribunal of the Lord
Chief Justice, down to a petty Court of
Requests, from the Secretary of State to
his humblest retainer, or from the magni-
ficent merchant down to a haberdasher
of small wares, all, all is in counteraction
to the proud principles of their constitu-
tion. No people are more ready, at the
theatre, to applaud the fine sentiment.
"Who steals my purse, steals trash." This
still passes in a court of honor, and it
passes in the theatre, when retired from
real life, the people forget themselves;
but I have never heard it quoted at Guild-
hall, nor at Westminster. The flogging
of a good name, and the stealing a purse,
would conduct to very different tribunals;
and the damaging of another's reputation,
in purse and sixpence in reputation, would
terminate in very different consequences.
The sentiment of Shylock is more just;
"If you spare my life, spare my property;
for that is life." In general, the spirit of
law discovers the spirit of a nation. But
England is an exception. The English
laws destroy all distinction in the several
gradations of crime. This would puzzle
a foreigner, ignorant of the English char-
acter. He would either pronounce the
English to be more attached to property,
than to life or reputation, or conclude
them a nation of thieves. At the old Bail-
ley, I saw a wretch capitolly convicted for
stealing a ragged handkerchief, while the
humane judge, feeling the hardship of the
case, questioned the prosecutor, "If he
was in the least degree sensible of mis-
sing it, at the time, or immediately after
the time, for if he felt it go from his pocket,
the felony was not capital. Sometimes
the jury to save a man from the gallows,
will generously perjure themselves. They
are in the frequent habit of reckoning two
for one, at the Old Bailey, except when
species is stolen; they are then obliged to
value two pounds at forty shillings; tho'
I have heard the judge condole with the
jury, that there was no system of arith-
metic which would warrant their comput-
ing three guineas at one pound nineteen
shillings.

I am not sure if it be candid to attribute
their unequal laws to their intemperate
regard for property. Yet I have labored
in vain to find a less dishonorable reason.
Commercial people, we all know, will ren-
der law as offensive as they possibly can,
to others, and as defensive as they can, to
themselves. But the same spirit seems to
run through the whole system of Eng-
lish law, whether relative to commerce,
or to landed interest. If you ask the mer-
chant, "What he considers the greatest
crime" he might possibly say, murder,
but he would mean forgery; on the other
hand, should you ask the country squire
the same question, he too might possibly
say murder, but he would mean the mur-
der of one of his hares.

Few crimes, in this country, are thought
to be highly criminal, so long as property
is secure. One would suppose that the
forcible amputation of a man's ears or nose
was a greater crime than the stealing one
of his sheep: but the fact is, a man's ears
and nose are not essential members; nor
subjects of trade; otherwise, if a man's
ears or nose were sowed, like a hog's feet
and ears, the law in this respect, would
change from a civil process to a felony. If
you steal the only child of a fond parent,
the law is silent; but if you steal the child's
clothes you commit a felony. I was pre-
sent at a trial of this sort, on which the
prisoner was acquitted, it not appearing suf-
ficiently evident that he stole the child with
a view to steal the clothes.

The same spirit influences the public
administration of affairs. The subject is
invidious; yet sufficiently notorious. Pub-
lic offices are not sold at vendue, but it is
well known they may be purchased. You
frequently see in the most celebrated
newspapers, advertisements, offering cer-
tain sums, "To any lady or gentleman
who can command sufficient parliamen-
tary interest to procure the writer a public
office, with a specified salary"—promising
the most profound secrecy! I confess, I
had of much simplicity, when I first saw
such an advertisement; I thought it an ex-
cellent joke. I am now fully persuaded
that public offices may be purchased if you
know where to apply. But Mr. Addington
is the last man to whom I would recom-
mend a suitor; he would suffer a cer-
tain disappointment. The following sin-
gular circumstance passed within my own
observation.

An honest fellow, in the west of Eng-
land, with more money than correct know-
ledge of the world, had doubtless heard
that public offices were sold in London, as
well as loans and state lotteries. A valu-
able sinecure in his neighborhood becom-
ing vacant, he wished to purchase it for
his son. In full expectation of the office,
he applied to the Chancellor of the Exche-
quer, promising him two thousand pounds.
The simple man had no idea of bribing
the Minister of State, and was not a little
frightened when told his proceeding was
not exactly regular. Mr. Addington pro-
secuted the man for an attempt at bribe-
ry; and he was convicted. But the
judges, much to their honor, feeling the
merit of the case, imposed the small fine
of one hundred pounds. They were obli-
ged to convict him, otherwise Mr. Addington
must have paid the costs.

In this instance, the Chancellor of the
Exchequer did not shew himself the great
man. Had there never been an office sold
in England, public virtue might have ex-
acted this from Mr. Addington; but En-

gland is not early Rome, though Mr. Ad-
dington may be Cato the Censor. It would
have been more magnanimous in the chan-
cellor to have written back a gentle reprimand,
attributing the man's offers to ig-
norance. But this prosecution was as ill
timed as a similar one would have been, at
that period of Rome, when Jugurtha de-
parted from the city, with a certain famous
exclamation.

In common life, so much is attributed
to the reputation of riches, that you meet
with few men, who would not be happy
to pass themselves off for ten thousand
pounds. This shews itself in the style
of appearance and manners of the people.
Understand me; I do not impute this, so
much to a passion for property as a fondness
for appearance. To this, the old men are
an exception. They are the same in all
countries: no wonder if he, who has out-
lived the world and all his friends, believes
nothing in this life, so substantial as mo-
ney, and so durable as real estate. No
wonder, when he can no longer lean on
this world, and when society conspires to
cast him off, that he considers his bag of
gold his softest pillow.

The first lodgings, for which I inquired,
were shewn me by a decent looking
person. I had scarcely entered the ap-
pariments, when he told me he was inde-
pendent, and not in the habit of letting
lodgings; but that part of his family was
in the country.

I was chatting lately with a lady, newly
married, who excused herself for a few
minutes: on her return I observed she
was more richly dressed. I bantered her;
she said she expected one of her husband's
relations. "Well, and were you not dressed
with perfect decency?" "The gentle-
man whom I expected," replied the lady,
"would never have called on me again,
had he seen me in that dress."

You must not judge by appearances, is
the most frequent precaution with which
one meets in London: and perhaps one
half the credit, which is given in this city,
is due to the strength of appearance. In
passing the streets, thousands will value
you with a *couff d'ail*. It is surprising to
see with what rapidity the eyes of the
passengers pass down a man's person, al-
ways sure to fix on that part of his dress,
which does the person the least honor.

A man with a hole in his stocking, will meet
with an insult at every step, unless the
eyes of the passengers are arrested by his
waistcoat or breeches. Hence, some gain
a false credit, while others receive a tran-
sient injury from every one they meet.
So usual is it to annex a certain style of
appearance to certain characters, that
where the persons are not known, they
are in danger of being taken for impos-
tors. A certain innkeeper, between Ox-
ford and London, had never seen, but had
formed an abstract idea of counsellor Gar-
row.

Unfortunately for Garrow, this inn-
keeper had decorated him with the trappings
of a Lord Mayor, and figured to his
imagination a person very different from
plain Garrow. In the neighborhood of
the innkeeper, the carriage of Mr. Gar-
row breaking down, he endeavored to bar-
gain with him for another, to proceed to
London: but the innkeeper hesitating to
trust his own carriage for the broken one,
Garrow unwillingly told his name.—
"Counsellor Garrow," replied the inn-
keeper, "might command any thing in
my house; but I believe you to be an ar-
rant impostor, and will not trust you a far-
thing." Whether this be true, I know
not, but I heard Garrow tell it to embellish
some case he was supporting.

This letter is becoming tedious: for the
present, adieu, and expect the remainder
in my next.

BOSTON, May 27.

By the arrival of the brig Superb, capt.
Bosworth, from Liverpool, we have been
supplied with London & Liverpool, prints
to the 22d April. The contents of these
papers, though they afford no extraordi-
nary details of intelligence, of a general na-
ture, present many indications of active
and immediate operations, both by "land
and field." Among the few articles we
have been enabled to select, from the latest
dates, it will be observed that very im-
portant dispatches had been received from
Russia, and that they were understood to
be highly favorable to the prosecution of
the war; that the Grand Secret Expedition
had actually sailed; that the naval arma-
ments in the ports of France, Spain
and Holland had made many dispositions
for putting to sea, having received on board
large quantities of troops and military
stores.

The anecdote from Paris (see foreign
head) must be acknowledged a very ex-
traordinary article; although truth may
not be fairly connected with the whole af-
fair.

In the earlier dates of our present files
of London papers much is said of the im-
proper conduct of Lord Melville, while in
office, at the head of the Admiralty, and
a very general interest excited by the man-
ner in which the affair has been discussed
in Parliament. It appears very fully that
his Lordship was actually guilty, either of
speculating himself with the public mo-
ney for his private interest, or knowingly
suffering his Secretary, (Mr. Trotter) to
do so, to an immense amount; and that
in consequence thereof, he has been com-
pelled to resign his office, and suffer the
disgrace of having a resolution passed a-
gainst him in Parliament of gross viola-
tion of the law, and a high breach of duty.

Lord Hawkesbury is said to have been
appointed to the office of First Lord of the
Admiralty thus vacated; and that Lord
Harrowby succeeds to the Secretaryship
of the Home Department.

LONDON, April 18.

There is no truth in the report of the ex-
pedition so long preparing at Portsmouth
having been countermanded. On the con-
trary there seems to be an intention of en-
larging the scale on which it was at first
to be conducted. All the armed defence
ships, lately stationed in the Downs, have
gone round to Portsmouth, having been
previously fitted up as transports, and hav-
ing taken on board a number of flat bot-
tomed boats.

APRIL 20.—The expedition sailed yester-
day from Portsmouth, under convoy of
the Queen and the Dragon.

APRIL 18.—It is reported by those who
pretend to be in the confidence of Minis-
ters, that the dispatches which were re-
ceived from St. Petersburg, last Monday,
contain the most satisfactory assurances
of the complete failure of the various arti-
fices employed by the French government
to detach the Emperor Alexander from
the interests of this country. The principal
articles of a treaty of alliance between
his majesty and that Sovereign are said to
be already agreed upon; and on the same
authority we are assured, that only a few
points of detail remain to be adjusted pre-
vious to a formal communication being
made, on this important subject to both
houses of Parliament. After the repeated
disappointments which have been experi-
enced, relative to the co-operation of Rus-
sia the public cannot place much confi-
dence in the promises made to them upon
this occasion.

APRIL 20.—A Russian General is said
to have arrived with dispatches from Pe-
tersburg of great importance.

They have not transpired, but are be-
lieved to be extremely favorable.

Dispatches were yesterday received
from Admiral Lord Gardiner off Brest,
which state, that the enemy had made some
movements that indicated an intention of
venturing to sea the first favorable oppor-
tunity.

At Ferrol, a similar disposition appears
to be manifested by the French and Span-
ish squadrons. The following intelligence
is contained in a letter from an officer on
board his Majesty's ship *Indefatigable*, dated
off Ferrol, April 2:—

"Every opportunity that occurs, we
make it our business to sail in and off the
harbor's mouth of Ferrol, to reconnoitre the
French and Spanish squadrons lying there.
—They consist of six sail of the line, two
frigates, two sloops, and one brig Spanish.
At Corunna there is one French frigate
making altogether 14 sail of the line, two
frigates, two sloops and one brig."

"The French are already manned and
have a great number of troops on board,
and are expected to sail hourly. The Span-
iards are not sufficiently manned as yet.
Yesterday we boarded an American ship
that had just come out from Ferrol and
the captain assured us that the French
would in the course of a few days put to
sea, and that they were supposed to be des-
tined for the West Indies."

EXTRAORDINARY ANECDOTE.—A re-
spectable morning paper has published
the following intelligence, which was com-
municated to the editor in a letter written
by a gentleman at Yarmouth, and dated
the 12th inst.:—

"Jean De St. Faust, who commanded,
and was taken on board, L'Honneur schi-
by his Majesty's sloop of war the *Scorpion*,
Carteret, relates the following, which
he declared to have taken place, a few
evenings prior to his quitting Paris.

"Bonaparte had commanded a play at
the Theatre Francaise, &c, in the usual style
of Sovereigns, he appeared there with a
brilliant retinue, and a very numerous
guard. The house overflowed in every
part. He was seated in his box, and the
curtain about to rise, when an orange ap-
parently artificial was thrown on the stage;
several voices exclaimed '*Ouvrez l'Or-
ange!*' (open the orange)! The cry was
repeated and re-echoed in every part of
the house.

"A principal actor came forward, and
in compliance with the universal wish, o-
pened the orange, wherein he found a pa-
per containing a 20 livre peace of gold
coin. Several voices again exclaimed,
Lisez le papier; lisez le papier! Read
the paper, Read the paper. It was again
repeated with the like earnestness and en-
thusiasm as before, the house resounding
in many parts with the tumultuous outcry.
But before he complied, the cautious ac-
tor looked towards the Imperial box, when
Bonaparte, fancying it might be some adu-
latory compliment to himself, nodded as
sent. The house was silent as the grave;
when the actor read aloud the following
words:

"*Prenez le Coras, prenez votre Louis!*"
"Renounce the Corsican, and restore your Louis."

"The rapturous burst of applause,
which ensued from every part of the house
on these words being uttered was not de-
scribed—it appeared to rend the house.
Bonaparte heard it as his knell, and quit-
ting the theatre, returned to his palace in
the utmost confusion and dismay."

The termination of the discussion rela-
tive to Lord Melville, has excited a great
degree of interest in the metropolis,
than any event of late years, either foreign
or domestic. The public have recognized
in their Representatives, the faithful
guardians of their interests, not to be sedu-
ced from their duties by the artifices of
eloquence, or intimidated by the menaces of
power. The British Constitution, in its
most conspicuous and effective member,
has been fully displayed, not in the theo-
retical and abstract perfection, but in ac-
tive and exemplary utility. The pens of
a thousand encomiasts could not produce
so magnificent an Eulogium.

APRIL 19.—The friends of Lord Mel-
ville and Mr. Trotter, have set up as their
defence, that the public has been defrauded
of nothing by all their speculations with
the property which was (not) entrusted
to their care. But the public is at this
moment defrauded of every sixpence of the
profits they have made by this illegal
traffic; and that it may conjecture
what may have been the amount of them
upon 134,000,000l. sterling, which have
illegally passed through their hands, let
it be remembered that Navy bills have
been at a discount of 15 per cent. that they
bought Navy Bills with these millions;
and if they could have employed them all
in this speculation alone, the profits might
have amounted to 150,000l. per million,
or 20,100,000l. sterling.

The following is said to be a passage in
a certain letter of replication, which is
much commented upon at this moment:
"It gives me serious concern that you
have acted so incautiously—and thus de-
prive me of your valuable services for the
present."

A cartel is arrived from Morlaix, with
the first prisoners from France that have
been regularly exchanged since the com-
mencement of the war. We suppose that
capt. Puget will now be suffered to pro-
ceed to Paris.

The *Acasta* has on board a million of
dollars for the West India merchants.

St. ROGER, (Spain) March 7.

CAMP BEFORE GIBRALTAR.

In pursuance of orders issued by the
commandant general, the Battalion of Bar-
bastree, with the company of carabineers
and artillerists, proceeded yesterday to
the line; and the regiments of Gerona,
Cantabria, and that of the cavalry, kept
themselves in readiness to march on the
shortest notice.—On the arrival of the
troops, 50 carabineers took post before the
tower of Molinos, from the strand on the
east side, to the opposite side; 120 men,
armed with hatchets and other warlike
implements, sailed from Fort St. Philip;
80 of these were commanded by Don Val-
des, and the remainder by Don Certates.
The latter, at the head of his small party,
conducted it to the stone piles which are
situated at the foot of the Mount on the
North side, and Don Valdes marched di-
rectly against the English guard of the
Devil's Tower, which he surprised. The
English port was inclosed at the moment
that resistance was attempted; the officer
charged with the defence of this post was
undressed in bed and sleeping soundly.
Two of the English were killed. The sen-
tinel's musket missed fire; and the re-
mainder of the guard fled to the citadel,
& alarmed the garrison; on this both the
Spanish detachments returned to their
lines, taking with them the English officer
and three soldiers, one of whom was mor-
tally wounded. The Spanish fire ships
had gone out of the river; but the night
being too clear, they could undertake no-
thing.

Toulon fleet out.—Capt. Folger, arrived
here on Saturday, in 35 days from Lisbon,
is the bearer of the very interesting intelli-
gence of the escape of the French fleet
from Toulon. He states, that on the 14th
April, the Doric transport ship, capt.
Lamb, arrived at Lisbon, dispatched from
Sir John Orde, off Cape St. Vincent, to
the British minister, with news of the
Toulon fleet being off Cadiz consisting of
ten sail of the line, and four frigates; that
the Defence of 74 guns, narrowly escaped
being taken, as she lay within her yards
and top mast down when the French fleet
hove in sight. The English minister at
Lisbon, immediately ordered out two pack-
ets the *Orpheus* frigate, and a gun brig,
then in port, with dispatches for England;
the brig was however obliged to put back
having sprung her bowsprit and foremast
in crossing the bar, 46 hours after sailing;
capt. F. spoke the British fleet under sir
J. Orde, consisting of two 74's and 3 fri-
gates only, standing for England.

Capt. Folger further advises, that the
French Minister had arrived at Lisbon,
and was escorted from the Bellisla Castle
to that city, by the nobility and Prince's
Horse Guards.—Jerome Bonaparte had
set out for France by the way of Madrid;
and his lady was a passenger, on board
the *Erin*, which came out of Lisbon in
company with capt. Folger, bound for Am-
sterdam.

Accounts had been received at Lisbon
of the capture of two valuable Brazil ships
off the isle of Corvo by the Algerine squa-
dron.

May 28.

Further Particulars.

Captain Burroughs who arrived yester-
day in 43 days from Morlaix, does not bring
papers so late as accounts already received
from France by Amsterdam, but has
related some particulars, which place the
naval sortie from Brest in a different point
of view from the French statement, and
is undoubtedly more correct.

Capt. Burroughs was in Morlaix at the
time the Brest fleet put to sea. He in-
forms that the fleet consisted of 21 sail of
the line, that they had a large number of
troops on board & were destined for some
expedition. That the English squadron,
commanded by Sir John Orde, consisting
of 15 sail only, gave chase;—that the
French fleet put about, but were pursued
by the English, who were within half an
hour of cutting off their return, and did ac-
tually give them several shot. He fur-
ther states that it was a subject of great
rejoicing on shore, that the fleet had es-
caped an engagement, as their object was
not to fight, but to proceed to some other
quarter.

Captain Burroughs saw the English
squadron on their usual cruising ground,
augmented to twenty-five sail.

HARTFORD, (Conn.) May 16.

On Thursday last the General Election
of the officers of the state government was
held in this city.

The house of representatives, made
choice of Timothy Pitkin, jun. esq. speak-
er, and Lyman Law and Sylvanus Back-
us, esq's, clerks.

The votes for governor, &c. were coun-
ted, and the following gentlemen declared
to be duly chosen:

Jonathan Trumbull, Governor.

John Treadwell, Lieut. Gov.

O. Ellsworth, W. Hillhouse, A. Austin,
R. Newbery, C. Goodrich, J. Brace, J. Al-
len, W. Edmond, J. Chester, E. Good-
rich, S. T. Hosmer, and M. Griswold,
Assistants.

Andrew Kingsbury, Treasurer.

Samuel Wyllys, Secretary.

The votes for governor were as follows:

For Trumbull, 12,700,

Hart, 7,810.

The votes of 7 or 8 towns were reject-
ed. If none had been rejected Trumbull
would have had about 13,000, and Hart
about 8,300. The republican votes for
governor have increased upwards of 1000,
since last year, and there are 5 more re-
publican representatives than were chosen
in September last. Still it must be con-
fessed that our progress has fallen short
of the public expectation. We, however
derive consolation from the circumstance,
that in a great number of towns the fed-
eral majorities were extremely small, and
in many instances obtained by the miscon-
duct and corruption of the presiding offi-
cers. There are in this state, beyond a
doubt, upwards of ten thousand republican
freemen, and we hope and trust that at the
next election they will arise from their le-
thargy, and convince the friends of liberty
that they need not "despair of the com-
monwealth." It wants only exertion e-
qual to that of our opponents to gain a
complete triumph over them in a short
time.

NEW-YORK, May 29.

The following is a copy of the resolu-
tions moved by Mr. Whitehead, and af-
terwards adopted by the British House of
Commons, relative to the defalcation of
Lord Melville, (more generally known as
Mr. Dundas,) while acting as treasurer of
the navy. The London papers state, that
the termination of this discussion had ex-
cited a greater degree of interest in the me-
tropolis, than any event of late years, ei-
ther foreign or domestic. We are sorry
that the press of advertisements precludes
the insertion in our paper, of the interest-
ing debates in the Commons, on this sub-
ject.

REPORT.

1. "That it appears to this House, on
the 18th of June 1802, the House of Com-
mons, in a committee of the whole House,
came, amongst others, to the following res-
olutions:

"That it is the opinion of this commit-
tee that some regulations ought to be ad-
opted for the purpose of lessening and
keeping down the balances of public mo-
ney which appear to have usually been in
the hands of the navy, and it would be be-
neficial to the public if the first and other
clerks in the different branches belong-
ing to the said office were paid by fixed
and permanent salaries, in lieu of all fees;
gratuities, and other perquisites whatso-
ever.

"That it is the opinion of this commit-
tee, that henceforth the paymaster gen-
eral of his majesty's land forces and the
treasurer of the navy, for the time being
shall not apply any sum or sums of money
intrusted to them or either of them, to any
purpose of advantage or interest to them-
selves, either directly or indirectly.

"That it appears to this committee,
that the commissioners appointed to ex-
amine, take, and state the public accounts
of the kingdom, have, so far as appears
from the reports which they have hitherto
made, discharged the duty intrusted to
them with great diligence, accuracy, and
ability: and if parliament shall carry into
execution those plans of reform and regu-
lation which are suggested by the matter
contained in the reports of the said com-
missioners, it cannot but be attended with
the most beneficial consequences to the
future welfare and prosperity of this king-
dom.

2. "That in furtherance of the inten-
tion of the House of Commons expressed
in such resolutions, his majesty, by his
warrant, dated June 26, 1782, directed
that the salary of the treasurer of the na-
vy should be increased to the sum of 4000l.
in full satisfaction of all wages and fees,
and other profits and emoluments there-
fore enjoyed by former treasurers.

3. "That it appears to this house, that
during the treasurership of the right hon
Isaac Barra, the conditions of the afore-
said warrant were strictly complied with;
that the whole of the money issued from
the exchequer to Mr. Barra, for the na-
val services, was lodged in the bank; that
it was never drawn from thence previous
to its being advanced to the sub-account-
ants to be applied to the public service;
that during the time Mr. Barra acted as
treasurer, and ex-treasurer, he had not in
his possession or custody any of the pub-
lic money; and that neither he nor his
paymaster of the navy did derive any pre-
fit or advantage from the use or employ-
ment thereof.

4. "That the right honorable Henr
Dundas, now lord viscount Melville, suc-
ceeded to the office of the treasurer of the
navy, on the 19th of August, 1783, whi-